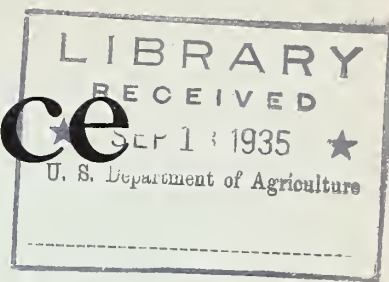


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Extension Service Review



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In This Issue

IN DISCUSSING the training necessary for extension specialists and county extension agents in "*Eyes to the Future*" Director Warburton says, "If extension workers are to be thoroughly trained in the various methods of conveying information to rural people, it seems desirable that they receive training in extension methods of teaching. This might be supplied either in a regular college course or in a special short course conducted by experienced workers before the new agents take up their duties."

WHAT are rural sociologists contributing to the boys and girls 4-H club program? Answers from a number of States seem to indicate that they probably gave more help in leadership training than in any other way. Club leaders and rural sociologists agree that more emphasis should be placed on the human element and upon the development of a satisfying home and community life.

"Nurseries on the Range" are not for two-fisted cowboys, and the only babies that might use them are baby beeves. There are 94 of these grass nurseries established or carried through the past year by county agricultural agents in 21 Oregon counties. Home on the range is given a stronger hope in these "nurseries" which have been enthusiastically endorsed by cattlemen.

AN EXAMPLE of how the exercise of leadership may influence national policy or activity is told by County Agent W. A. Dickinson, of Cottonwood County, Minn. From a conference called in southwestern Minnesota to take definite action in regard to the ever-increasing menace of field bindweed grew a State-wide committee on weeds and then State groups made plans for establishing a Federal weed research division in the United States Department of Agriculture.

HORSES know their oats and "*Boys Know Their Cotton*", at least the 4-H club boys in Oklahoma know theirs. Eight hundred boys were enrolled in the cotton stapling and grading demonstration contests during the past year. The 22 cotton graders of the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association served as local leaders and instructors for the demonstration teams. Sixteen teams of two boys each represented as many counties in the final State-wide contest.

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On The Calendar

Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., September 15-21.

American Country Life Association, Columbus, Ohio, September 19-22. Rural Home Conference, September 19.

American Dietetics Association, Cleveland, Ohio, October 28-November 1.

National Recreation Congress, Chicago, Ill., September 30-October 4.

Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oreg., October 5-12.

National Dairy Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., October 12-19.

American Royal Livestock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Mo., October 19-26.

Agricultural Outlook Conference, Washington, D. C., October 28-November 2.

Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Washington, D. C., November 18-20.

Sixty-ninth Annual Convention of National Grange, Sacramento, Calif., November 13-21.

National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., November 29-December 7.

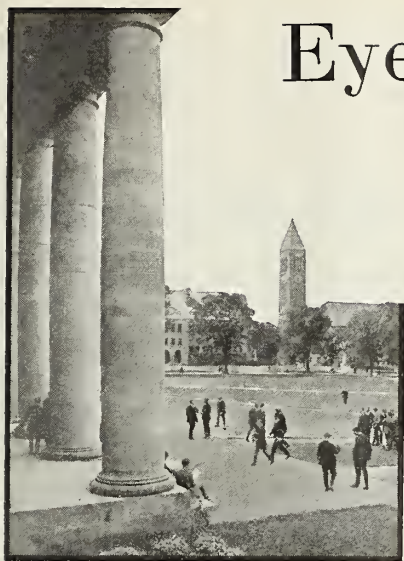
International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill., November 30-December 7.

American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, Ill., September 10-11.

American Livestock Association, Phoenix, Ariz., January 7-10, 1936.

ALABAMA farmers found "*New Life for Old Soils*" in the 6,649,399 pounds of winter legume seeds which they used during 1934. It is estimated that they have received nearly a dollar a pound for the 29,040,602 pounds of seed they have used during the last 14 years in the form of increased production.

THIRTY-NINE States recently replied to a questionnaire regarding the interests of older 4-H club girls. Interests were there; they wanted more of this and more of that. It was all right, this 4-H club work, but they wanted more of it.



Eyes to the Future

See Present Need For More Professional Training

C. W. WARBURTON
Director of Extension Work

WITH the increasing responsibilities of extension specialists and county extension agents and the broader basis on which their work is being developed, the question of what training is necessary to equip extension workers to render the maximum service to rural people increases in importance. That extension work is organized on a broader basis than it was 10 or 20 years ago is obvious. The training necessary to equip personnel to handle the increasingly complex problems, however, has not been definitely outlined.

The day of the extension pioneer who gave personal service and helped individual farmers to do certain jobs is gone. Today extension work calls for a highly organized system of adult education and demonstration, an understanding of economic and social problems, and the ability to aid farm people in applying principles that will help solve such problems. This does not mean that the individual's problem is forgotten; rather it means that the solution is taught to groups and that group action is necessary to meet many of our modern problems.

Need Definite Standards

The minimum requirement for those desiring to enter extension work has been 4 years of training in a college of recognized standing, leading to a degree in agriculture for men or in home economics for women. Training beyond this point has depended largely upon the desire and initiative of the individual worker. Ability to work with people and to interest them in adopting better farm

or home-making practices is a natural corollary to technical training.

In practically all cases grade-school, high-school, and college teachers are required to have some training in the theory and practice of teaching and the principles of education. Such definite requirements have never been developed for extension workers. Since the beginning of extension work on a Nation-wide basis in 1914, the land-grant colleges have been training the personnel. The quality of work done by land-grant colleges in training in the technical or subject-matter fields cannot be seriously criticized. But programs of training offered in the professional field—considered from the standpoint of what all land-grant institutions are doing in this field—leave much to be desired.

A number of land-grant colleges have offered professional training for prospective extension workers since the early days. Many of the other institutions have never offered training along professional lines, while a few have offered courses for a period and later discontinued them for some reason. A disturbing fact at the present time is the trend away from rather than toward more professional training for prospective extension agents.

In a recent survey, made under the direction of Dr. E. H. Shinn, of the Fed-

eral Extension Office, to determine the present status of professional training for prospective agents, 18 States and the Territory of Hawaii reported that a course in extension methods was offered. This means that 41 percent, or less than half, of the land-grant colleges are offering courses in extension methods. In 1927 a similar survey revealed that 23 land-grant colleges were offering training in extension methods. This decrease indicates that such training is less readily available to extension workers at the present time than it was 8 years ago.

Professional Training Wanted

The question of whether or not professional training for extension workers is essential was put to 300 county extension agents in a survey conducted in 1927. Approximately 89 percent of the group answered that such training is necessary. Of the remainder, 6 percent considered such training helpful but not essential, while 4 percent said that it was not necessary.

Some of the professional training needed by extension workers, such as public speaking, agricultural journalism, psychology, and rural sociology, may be obtained from the regular college curricula. Unfortunately, however, few col-

(Continued on page 110)

More adequate professional training for extension workers is the key to greater service in the development of a more satisfying rural life. Such training is made necessary by the rapid development of extension work, the broader basis on which it is now organized, and the changed conditions in agriculture and farm life. The question of professional training, although not a new one, is rapidly increasing in importance. It may seem inconsistent to urge more professional training and simultaneously assign greater responsibilities; but we must begin now to train ourselves if we are to utilize to fullest advantage opportunities for service to farm people. A more definite outline of the training needed for extension workers is one of the most important needs of the immediate future.

4-H Looks to Rural Sociology

For Training in Happy Farm Living

IN TRYING to arrive at some definite idea of what rural sociologists are contributing to the 4-H club program, Dr. D. E. Lindstrom, rural sociologist in Illinois, put the question to 91 persons—chiefly State club supervisors and rural sociologists—in 46 States. He asked: First, what is being contributed on a redefinition of objectives; second, what is being contributed in the development of program and subject-matter materials; and, third, what is being contributed in conferences or in leader training? Answers received from 22 club supervisors, 10 rural sociologists, and 2 extension directors brought out some very interesting facts.

The principal contribution of rural sociologists, according to these reports, would seem to be a greater emphasis on the human element, character building, and proper attitudes in all types of clubs. Their studies and experience show that it is as important to have as an objective the building of wholesome attitudes toward farm life as it is to teach skills in production.

Clearer Objectives

To aid in redefining the objectives in club work the questionnaire showed that specific studies on 4-H club work were made in Missouri, New York, Illinois, and Virginia, which resulted in a little different method of approach in some cases and a redefinition of objectives in others.

In Ohio the method consisted of having staff conferences on the two topics: "Making the most of living", showing the need for a plan for continuing education whether in college or not, and "My place in my community", based on information collected in community studies. After adapting rural sociology to junior work in Pennsylvania, each 4-H project was headed with the statement that "the final objectives of all 4-H club work are to provide for rural boys and girls habits of healthful living, to provide them with information and direction for the intelligent use of leisure time, and to arouse in them worthy ambitions—all this to the end that they may live fuller and richer lives and be able to take an effective place in the social and economic life of their community."

The whole extension staff in Vermont raised the question, "What is the aim of the people we serve?" After due consideration and a report of the rural home and community life committee of the Vermont Commission on Country Life, it was decided that the answer was a rich and satisfying life attained through improved economic welfare, good health, more satisfying family relationships, constructive social-civic contacts, and wholesome recreation. This aim now forms the basis of the 4-H club program, thus making it a part of a unified extension program.

Iowa Analyses Club Program

A comprehensive study was made of the extension work in Iowa by a committee of which the rural sociologist was a member. This redefined the objective of the whole club program in terms of the larger objectives for agriculture and rural life.

Rural sociologists probably gave more help in leadership training than they gave in any other way. This leadership training emphasized some phase of group technic, a better knowledge of the structure and functions of groups, and specific training on group methods, such as in group music, drama, social recreation, discussions, and parliamentary practice. Leaders were also given training in handling discussion on social trends affecting agriculture and rural community life.

Help on Recreation

Help in the development of club programs and subject-matter material has been given by rural sociologists in a number of ways. The Arizona rural sociologist revised all the club literature. In New York, specialists in the department of rural social organization have charge of the development of 4-H club music, dramatics, and recreation. Specialists under the direction of the extension rural sociologist in Iowa have provided the subject matter for the 4-H girls' music program, have prepared plans for county-wide parties, and subject-matter material in dramatics. Results of a special survey have been made available in Virginia and used extensively. A special rural community socialization project has been worked out in Washington for assistance in develop-

ing adequate programs to help build up a spirit of community cooperation.

In Pennsylvania more than 35 percent of the work done in rural sociology extension was done through 4-H club channels. This included materials on program helps, dramatics, pageantry, recreation, music, and leader training. Publications on parliamentary practice, conducting group discussion, lists of 1-act plays, and aids in drama production are also supplied the 4-H club leaders in Wisconsin.

This study reveals that there is a mutual feeling on the part of 4-H club leaders and rural sociologists that rural sociologists have helped and can help on a redefinition of objectives of 4-H club work by bringing more emphasis on the human element and upon the development of a satisfying home and community life; and that help can be and has been given on program planning and leader training, especially in gaining a better understanding of group technic. The club leaders have furnished a practical background from an experience of more than 20 years, to which the rural sociologists have given results of scientific research in the field to help guide and redirect the emphasis given to program planning. This emphasis has tended to change from that on efficient production alone to that concerned with the good life on the farm and a more co-operative community life. The crying need seems to be for more well-trained rural sociologists, more time given to club-work programs by rural sociologists, more help in the development of group projects for 4-H clubs, more attention to the young adult group, and continued interpretation of social changes affecting agriculture.

A 4-H Broadcast

A radio dramatization of the book "Under the 4-H Flag" by John F. Case is getting eager attention from 4-H club members within the range of KWSC station of the State College of Washington. The dramatization was written by Dick Green, a young student in agricultural journalism and radio, who is a former 4-H club member and son of a county agent. The program is put on by members of Mu Beta Beta, the college 4-H club.

Nurseries On the Range

Help Ranchers Raise Better Grass for Livestock

HOW to reach the range livestock operator with effective extension work has been a problem common to nearly all range areas. These strong-jawed, two-fisted riders of the range are traditionally independent, individualistic, and hardened as a result of a lifelong struggle for grass and water. Grass nurseries in Oregon have proved an effective means of reaching range stockmen.

Feed, particularly grass, is a problem to nearly every range livestock operator. Mention a new and promising grass variety which will produce more feed, and you gain his attention immediately. Forage-crops work, started through grass nurseries, has obtained the cooperation and interest of the range livestock operator in Oregon.

This work is pointing the way toward effective erosion control. It is stimulating interest in range management and lays the groundwork upon which a forage improvement program is based. There were 94 grass nurseries established or carried through the year by Oregon county agents in 21 counties in 1934. The first nursery was established in Morrow County by C. W. Smith, county agent, in 1924.

Grass Problem Interests All

True, as competition was becoming keener, the problems of the range livestock industry have become more complex, and there is a rapidly developing tendency toward closer cooperation. True, the range livestock operator has been interested in such standard proj-

ects as rodent and predatory animal control, blackleg demonstrations, disease control in sheep, sheep improvement, and better sires. However, interest in these particular projects has not been kindled with any particular enthusiasm. But, in grass nurseries and forage improvement there is interest akin to enthusiasm.

The nurseries consist of row plantings of many kinds of grasses and legumes. Usually they are fenced with a portion of the planting extending out where it receives normal grazing use. These nurseries form the basis in many counties for a forage-improvement program. They familiarize the county agent with various grasses and legumes, serve as experimental plots for testing of various varieties, provide information on time and method of seeding, and stimulate interest of stockmen in improvement of forage grasses. They serve as meeting places to observe and discuss the various grasses and provide exhibit material for winter meetings.

R. G. Johnson, Jr., county agent of Grant County, a typical range county, has made effective use of grass nurseries. Substantial progress has been made on such standard projects as rodent control, blackleg vaccination, better sires, and general livestock disease control. Sufficient feed for the live-

A group of ranchers meet in an Oregon nursery to study the various types of adapted grasses which give the range a thick covering of nutritious livestock feed.

stock population was a problem. For the varying conditions of the county, which ranged from semiarid low elevations to mountainous snow-capped peaks, finding the best forage crops was a problem. What varieties of grasses would grow on wet land at low elevation? What grasses would do best on the seepy mountain meadows? What grasses would do best on dry land with 9 to 10 inches of annual precipitation? And, for all conditions, what methods of seeding were most satisfactory?

Nurseries Provide the Answer

The grass nursery was selected as one means by which the answers could be sought. That was in 1928. Since that time grass nurseries have been established in practically every district of the county. Stockmen gather at these nurseries to observe the various grass and legume varieties. Neighbors stop to view

(Continued on page 100)



Big Oaks From Little Acorns

In Which a County Agent Discusses Possibilities and How to Get Results



W. A. Dickinson, county agent, Cottonwood County, Minn., calls attention to the fact that local programs sometimes start, or become a part of, movements of national significance.

ONE small act often sets in motion forces that are far-reaching in their consequence. The county agent, through intelligent exercise of leadership, may by one small act sometimes influence national policy or activity.

Never before in history have agricultural extension workers had an opportunity to render so much real service as they have today. It may be a trite statement, but more true than ever before, that the county extension agent is in a strategic position. He must have his ear to the ground and be keenly sensitive to every opportunity for service that presents itself.

The trying conditions through which farmers have passed have put them in a frame of mind to do their own thinking and to make use of every available source of assistance. The agent may reach a new goal of achievement, by careful planning and by helping farmers to do for themselves rather than by doing for them. Such results, however, are usually attained only by careful analysis of the problem involved and a painstaking and thorough-going plan of procedure devised for its solution.

A specific example of a rather obscure action which had consequences of nationwide importance is found in an event in Cottonwood County, Minn., last December. About 125 farmers had come together to plan their extension program for 1935. Among other things I had outlined for discussion at the meeting was the calling of a conference in southwestern Minnesota to take definite action in

regard to the ever-increasing menace of creeping Jennie, or field bindweed, and to call on the State and Federal Government for more active assistance in weed control. As county agent, I was instructed by the farmers to call such a meeting.

Out of this conference grew a State-wide committee on weeds, representing practically every important agricultural agency and organization in the State. Several other States have followed suit and have appointed State committees.

These State groups met and formed a regional weed committee which formulated and took to Washington plans for establishing a Federal weed research division in the United States Department of Agriculture to carry on a national program of research, regulation, education, and the coordination of various Federal and State agencies in a unified attack on the weed problem. The provision for this weed research unit was written into the bill for United States Department of Agriculture appropriations. Meanwhile, the Minnesota State committee has drawn up a weed-control bill which has been passed by the State legislature with an appropriation of \$50,000 annually.

This weed program is a direct result of "grass-root action." In other words, the program coming from the ground up instead of from the top down and bringing farmers together to do their own organizing and planning is productive of more effective results than trying to map a program for them.

Nurseries on the Range

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and discuss them. The result is that the county is grass conscious, and out of these nurseries has come a program of

pasture improvement, a consciousness of the importance of range management, erosion control, and varieties and methods of seeding for best results.

Concerning one of these grass nurseries, County Agent Johnson writes in his annual report: "In cooperation with the Forest Service, a 3½-acre plot was fenced on the Flagtail Mountain forest reserve. The area fenced was a meadow which had been overgrazed to the extent that all major vegetation was killed out and the creek had washed so badly that it had cut down 6 to 7 feet, and prevention of erosion is a part of the program."

The main nursery was seeded to slender wheat grass, crested wheat grass, quack grass, and smooth brome. The plots were harrowed with a spike-toothed harrow, seeded, and covered with another light harrowing. We had excellent stands; in fact, the nursery was seeded far too heavily.

There was a little extra crested wheat seed, which the county agent scattered around the plots on land grazed heavily and regularly. This showed an excellent stand ahead of any of the native grasses, and on April 15 was standing 4 inches high on otherwise barren ground. The cattle ate it immediately clear to the ground.

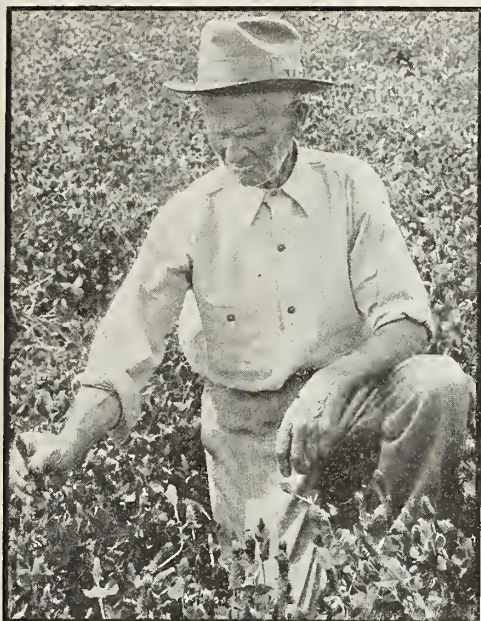
Discover New Grass Crops

Out of these forage, grass, and legume nurseries have come two crops of economic value to Grant County—crested wheat grass and Ladak alfalfa. Both are introductions of the United States Department of Agriculture, crested wheat grass coming from the steppes of Russia and first introduced in 1898, and Ladak alfalfa coming from the high plateau Province of Ladak in northern India, the first introduction having been made in 1910. Both plants are hardy and resistant to cold and drought.

From the nurseries Ladak alfalfa and crested wheat grass plantings have been grown by stockmen. Twenty-six stockmen are now growing Ladak alfalfa under conditions to which it is adapted, and 31 grew crested wheat grass last year.

Throughout the livestock counties of Oregon, county agents, under the direction of E. R. Jackman, extension agronomist, have planted grass nurseries. Stockmen have been immensely interested in them, and they have formed the basis for a forage-improvement program.

New Life for Old Soils



J. B. H. Lumpkin, master farmer of Albertville, Ala., inspects his crimson clover seed patch.

FOURTEEN years of consistent effort on a winter legume program in Alabama have resulted in the planting of 29,040,602 pounds of seed and have added \$26,256,930 to farms in the form of increased crop yields.

"Soil building by use of winter legumes offers the best means for Alabama farmers to achieve the live-at-home program and to lower the cost of cotton production", declares J. C. Lowery, Alabama agronomy specialist, who has been working on this matter of winter legumes for more than 14 years. The records clearly show the result.

A total of 6,649,399 pounds of winter legume seed was used in Alabama in 1934, according to reports of county agents. This is 500,000 pounds more than was used in 1933 despite the big increase in price of seed. Had seed been available at a fair price, probably 12 to 15 million pounds would have been used. Two limiting factors through the years have been the high price of seed and the limited supply.

Millions of Pounds of Seed

Although the early educational program did bear fruit, the first real progress was made when purchasing agencies sponsored by the Alabama Farm Bureau

14-Year Program Gets Results

Federation started buying seed cooperatively in 1921. In 1920, 10,470 pounds was used; in 1921, 35,508; in 1922, 149,465; in 1923, 315,765, and in 1924, 505,905 pounds of seed was bought. This consistent increase shows the results of cooperative purchasing. The biggest cooperative job ever accomplished in the buying of winter legume seed was done at a State-wide meeting of farm leaders in Montgomery last May, when an order for more than 3 million pounds of seed was made up.

The problem of the limited seed supply has been met in two ways—by the cooperative purchase of seed in Oregon and the home production of seed. Out of a conference between Director Duncan, of Alabama, and former

Director Maris, of Oregon, a number of years ago grew the practice of buying large quantities of Oregon seed. Representatives go from Alabama to Oregon to buy the seed practically every season. The Oregon extension agronomist has spent some time studying the legume program in Alabama so that the Oregon growers may better meet their needs. Tests of new strains are carried on by the Alabama Experiment Station. At the

present time two promising new strains can be grown in large quantities in Oregon and sold at a very moderate price.

Produce Seed at Home

Home production of seed is being promoted in a number of areas, largely as a trial proposition. A new strain of Austrian winter peas developed at the Alabama Experiment Station has been distributed over a considerable area, and 128,450 pounds of Austrian pea seed was saved last season.

Saving vetch seed is not usually considered practical, yet a considerable number of farmers in Lauderdale, Madison, and Blount Counties are now saving seed of this crop. As high as 200 acres on some Madison County farms have been planted with home-grown hairy vetch seed.

Crimson clover is the most promising winter legume for seed saving in Alabama. Of 158,715 pounds used in 1934, about 120,000 pounds was home-grown seed. Blueprints for the construction of strippers and instructions for harvesting are furnished all crimson-clover producers.

The educational plan for the winter-legume program has been revised from time to time to meet changing conditions. Last year in May the plan was revised and discussed at a meeting of county



J. L. Wells and son Byron talking with County Agent C. T. Bailey, about their crimson clover which they are plowing under for soil improvement.

agents. This made good use of the cotton committeemen, the list of cotton contract signers as a prospect list, and fitted the winter-legume campaign into the adjustment and soil-conservation movements. County agents were given help with news articles, exhibits, radio talks, and printed bulletins. Meetings at the substation and experiment fields offered a good opportunity for teaching the proper use of legumes and were widely used.

Legume Acres Are Money Makers

The value of these winter legumes to Alabama farms is difficult to estimate. Stated in one way, the quantity of legumes grown last year should add nitrogen worth \$1,702,240 at current prices. If followed by corn, the crop should be increased about 5,300,000 bushels, worth more than \$4,000,000, according to the average of past years. Since 1918, Alabama has used 29,040,602 pounds of winter-legume seed, according to available records. It is estimated on the basis of conservative returns that this quantity of winter legumes has added \$26,256,930 to Alabama farms in the form of increased crop yields, largely corn. The estimated value of the nitrogen added is \$8,851,400.

Thousands of individual records of profits from winter legumes over the past 18 years could be obtained. Last year one farmer in Marengo County produced 228 bales of cotton on 189 acres (measured by cotton committeemen) after a crop of Austrian winter peas, using 400 pounds superphosphate and 50 pounds of muriate of potash. Another farmer in the same locality with the same treatment grew 62 bales on 48 acres. Members of a one-variety community in Madison County are averaging approximately a bale per acre and 25 to 40 bushels of corn per acre by using winter legumes and lespedeza. State demonstration farms averaging 8 to 12 bushels per acre before the beginning of the legume program are now averaging 30 to 60 bushels per acre. In one instance, corn in 1934 without legumes averaged 4 bushels per acre; on adjoining land after legumes the yield was 58 bushels per acre.

The possibilities in winter legumes are growing more evident to Alabama farmers every year, and as long as lowering production costs is the most important problem in the production of field crops, winter legumes will occupy an important place in the extension program.

Setting up New Farms

In the Matanuska Valley

THE 200 families settling in the Matanuska Valley, Alaska, are making excellent progress in their homesteading. The first thing each new settler wanted to do after arriving in the tent city at Palmer was to find out which of the 40-acre farms laid out would be his particular farm to clear and on which he would build his log-cabin home.

will help to insure the success of the project.

During the summer the families are located in 10 camps near community gardens in which each family has a $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre plot. Camp life makes it possible to hold meetings, giving instruction of special importance, such as the use of local foods, inexpensive and low-cost



Director Sheely greets the new settlers at Palmer, Alaska.

As soon as all the heads of families arrived, locations were drawn by lot. Men lined up while women and children crowded around the improvised platform as the numbers were being drawn. The excitement of drawing immediately gave way to the excitement of wanting to see what fate had decreed for them, and many started out on foot to explore their newly acquired estates.

Needless to say, the extension service is in the thick of things. Ross L. Sheely, director of extension for Alaska, was loaned to the corporation to locate home sites, and, with a crew of surveyors, spent 2 months selecting and marking the 40-acre farms where conditions would be most advantageous.

The colonists have come from States where the climate is not so very different from the climate of Matanuska Valley; still there will be many things to learn. Mr. Sheely will be on the job to lay foundations for good farming practices. The wealth of information available from the extension service relating to special conditions of soil, climate, and markets

diets, special problems of nutrition, instruction in home crafts, knitting, and sewing. For the children, there is 4-H club work and the supervision of recreational activities for everyone.

The settlers have been carefully selected for their high standing from a great many applicants. "In spite of the emotional strain of the past month and the hardship of travel, they are facing a difficult task with good humor and determination", writes Mrs. Lydia Fohn-Hansen, assistant director of home economics in Alaska.

Don L. Irwin, director of rehabilitation work in Alaska and the general manager of the project, was formerly superintendent of the Matanuska Experimental Farm. He is thoroughly familiar with conditions in the valley and has the confidence and respect of old as well as new settlers. All who are concerned with the venture realize that the difficulties are not only those of the old frontier but involve economic and social frontiers as well, and the extension service and experiment station face a new and interesting responsibility.

Boys Know Their Cotton

Best In Marketing Is Oklahoma Goal

THE best that is known about cotton marketing is being built into a 4-H club program in Oklahoma with a start this year that included training of 800 club members in cotton stapling and grading team demonstration contests as its high light.

Knowledge of quality in cotton, the value of it on the market, how to produce quality cotton, and how to get its worth in selling it are being taught in a program sponsored jointly by the Extension Service and the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association.

The county that produced the winning 4-H boys' demonstration team in the State contest sponsored by the cotton growers already has made a start toward backing up the 4-H cotton-marketing program with a county-wide 4-H club one-variety growers' organization of 93 members. This is Greer County.

It was apparent early in 1935 that the time was opportune to start 4-H cotton club members in the stapling and grading of cotton. Many members were interested and staple length and grade data covering several years have now become available.

Cotton Association Cooperates

The project was developed by the extension service after obtaining the cooperation of Clyde McWhorter, division of agricultural economics of the Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical College, and P. E. Harrill, manager of the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association. Mr. McWhorter supplied regional data on staple and grade and helped with regional meetings. Mr. Harrill assigned his 22 local classers to act as local leaders in providing technical instruction.

In each county usually the county agent and the local classer worked together in giving instructions at all local club meetings in March and April. Most local club members received 3 days' instruction in classing and its economic importance to the producers of the area.

After this local training period, 10 to 20 members were selected at local meetings and came to the central meeting place



The winning team from Greer County, Fay Frost and Lauren Clark, presenting their demonstration in cotton classing before the cotton growers' meeting.

to be trained in the cotton classer's office, where the Government grades and classing material were available. As a rule, each local club was represented by a team composed of two members.

Hold Elimination Contest

The first laboratory exercise was to prepare a staple box. Then they spent considerable time in classing and studying local bale values. On May 1 each team began to work this subject matter into a team demonstration. About the middle of May a county team elimination contest was held and county champions picked. These teams then were trained for a State contest at the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association annual meeting May 27.

The 16 teams that took part represented Greer, Beckham, Tillman, Caddo, Wagoner, Roger Mills, Cleveland, Custer, Okfuskee, Jackson, Kiowa, McCurtain, Grady, Garvin, Marshall, and Blaine Counties.

The Greer County team, composed of Fay Frost and Lauren Clark, won the State contest, the honor of presenting their demonstration before the Cotton Growers' Association meeting, and an out-of-State prize trip to be paid for by the association.

These boys were trained by W. I. Nations, classer at Mangum, and Greer County Agent William J. Beck. An interesting point they brought out was that among the samples used in their demonstration were two from adjoining farms, yet one bale was worth \$30 more than the other bale.

All work in the field was supplemented by providing local, regional, State, and national data on quality of production and United States consumption of cotton. Each of the 22 counties was aided by A. W. Jacob, extension-service economist in marketing, and by Mr. McWhorter. Interest was greatest in the counties having short staple cotton.

Demonstrations Attract Interest

The subject proved timely and readily demonstrated by 4-H club teams. Interest of other cotton club members and their parents can most readily be aroused to the need of improvement of cotton through such demonstrations. It is felt that the project should be extended to all cotton counties in Oklahoma in 1936.

As County Agent Beck and Mr. Nations worked with their boys 1 day the latter remarked: "Next year we ought to have these boys growing some better cotton." At the next class meeting, Beck brought the subject up with, "Why wait until next year?"

"I've been thinking so, too", said Mr. Nations. They proposed it to the boys. The boys, who had already studied adapted varieties, voted to grow Acala 8. The Mangum Chamber of Commerce financed the purchase of seed, not certified but from a careful grower. The boys bought seed from this supply, according

(Continued on page 112)



A cotton club boy explains his work.

Youth In a Missouri County

Plan Their Own Program of Self-Improvement Studies

FARM young people in Jackson County, Mo., have developed a program of self-improvement studies—including drama, recreational activities, and discussions of current topics—designed to fit their particular needs and interests. During the winter of 1934, 43 young people from 18 to 24 years of age participated in 4 all-day monthly meetings.

Although their efforts were aided to some extent by Florence Garvin, county home demonstration agent; R. S. Clough, county extension agent; T. T. Martin, State club leader; and other members of the State staff, the program for the most part was set up and has been managed by the young people.

These farm young people, both former 4-H club members and nonclub members, participated in studies of the drama, debates, discussions of land use and land planning, recreational activities, and made an analysis of their own personal characteristics. As a direct result of this program three home-talent plays have been presented in the community, and a weekly dramatic skit is being presented by members of the organization over the radio station KMBC in Kansas City.

Two systems of debating were explained at the meetings by Prof. Gerald D. Shively, coach of the debating teams of the University of Missouri, and these teams demonstrated for the group formal and congressional types of debates. This was partial training and preparation for group discussions to be carried later in consideration of such subjects as land-use planning, forestry and conservation, and other information presented as background material in agricultural economics.

The personality studies were made under the guidance of Dr. C. E. Germane, of the University of Missouri, with the assistance of the State 4-H club leader, Mr. Martin.

Educational tests of the standard psychological type were used in aiding these young men and women to discover and understand their individual traits of character, personality, social attitudes, social usage, and diagnostic tests for introversion and extroversion tendencies. Certain of the tests were given to gain an understanding of the individual reactions

under normal conditions and in natural-life situations.

Simple confidential recommendations were made to each person taking the tests in order that the individual might plan such activities as would improve his or her development in the phases of life covered by the tests.

Of these tests and their results, Mr. Martin says: "Sufficient time probably has not elapsed since these personal studies were made for a true measure of

the values to be determined. It would require a number of additional tests for each young person to get a complete evaluation of self, including aptitudes, personal attitudes, and adjustments. However, the trends seem to be indicated subjectively in the reactions of these farm young people about as follows: First, the young people accepted the personal information about themselves as scientific and basic, free from unsolicited criticisms, opinions, and advice; second, they seemed to feel that this personal information provided them with some background for vocational guidance; and third, there were subtle evidences of readjustments being made here and there, as was indicated in confidential statements of the young people and in changes in their conduct."

Leisure Time Camp

Brings Joy of Living to South Carolina Women

WHEREIN leisure is not a thing of wealth or time but of attitudes and wherein the changing American attitude toward the wise use of leisure time urges its use to enhance the joy of living, we three home demonstration agents of Cherokee, Spartanburg, and Union Counties, S. C., determined to give our home demonstration club women the opportunity of a leisure-time camp", writes Elizabeth Williams, home demonstration agent in Cherokee County.

The idea met with a quick response from the farm homemakers who liked it so well they have made an annual affair of it, and plans for the camp were soon under way. The first 3-day camp was held at the Glenn Springs Hotel, Glen Springs, Spartanburg County, last summer, with 400 farm women visiting camp. The program was planned to show the opportunities for happiness in simple social pleasure and the pursuit of hobbies.

The morning program was devoted to instruction in the production of plays in the home communities and demonstrations in attractive personal appearance by a beauty parlor operator. This latter included the actual thinning of long, heavy hair, and, rather surprisingly, there was no shortage of willing volunteer customers for demonstration purposes. Fashion flashes of the latest in summer clothing and a quick and easy

method of making soap without even cooking it were two other subjects of great interest on the morning programs.

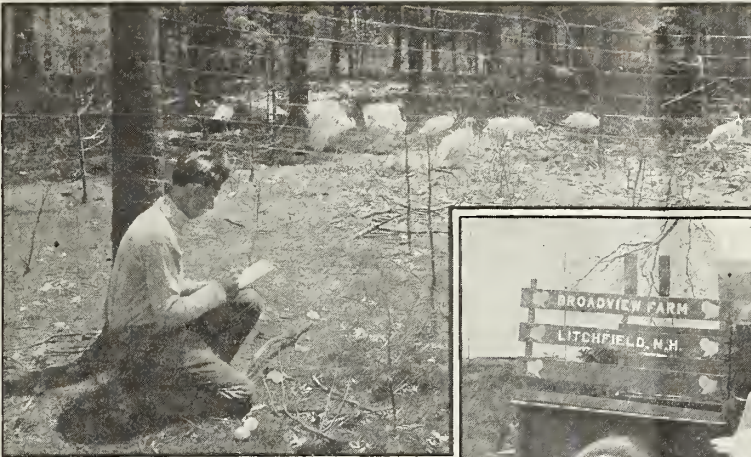
The afternoons were devoted to hobbies. Exhibits of various kinds of hobbies were set-up and instruction given when desired. The hobbies included flower arrangement, pan gardens, the making of corsages, knitting, crocheting, quilt patterns, labor-saving devices, simple home-made games and puzzles, and many others. The women brought their favorite hobby with them and spent as much or as little time in the hobby rooms as they wished, but for most of them there was not time enough to learn all about the hobbies which interested them.

Each evening a vesper service was held under the spreading trees, followed by an entertainment devoted mostly to music. The men, women, and children visitors came sometimes 40 or 50 miles to sing with the campers the old songs of the church and the old familiar songs of Dixie and other favorite "songs that live." Every person within hearing joined whole-heartedly in the spirit of the evening. So many people came from miles around that they could not all be seated.

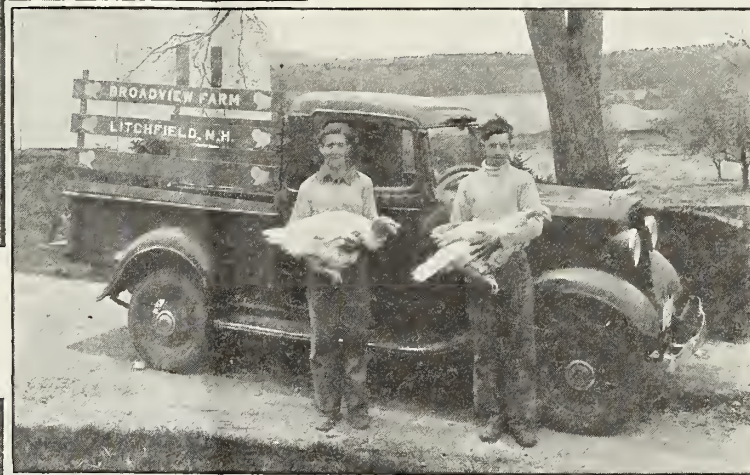
The camp proved so successful that it was eagerly voted an annual event, and this summer another tricounty leisure-time camp is bringing 3 days of relaxation, inspiration, and happiness to these South Carolina women.

Boys On The Farm

Sons of the Soil in New Hampshire Do Business on Their Father's Farm



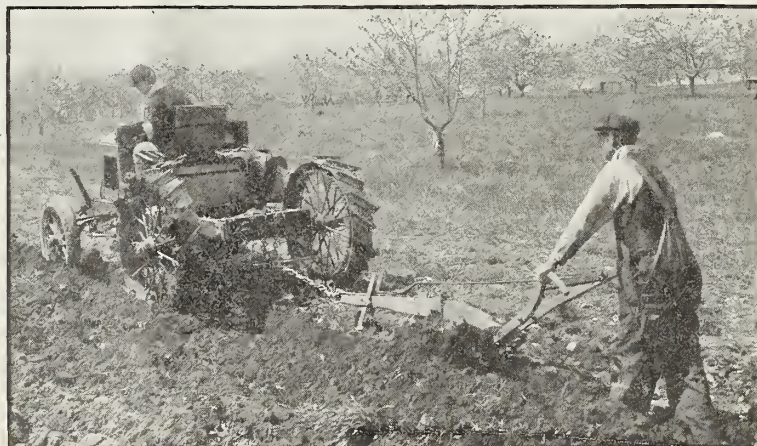
David and Arnold Campbell are doing a good turkey business on their father's dairy farm. They raise 1,250 turkeys annually, have their own truck, and keep their own records.



(Above) A dairy farmer looks over the poultry record books of his two sons, former 4-H club members, who keep 1,200 layers on their father's farm. Half of the layers are Barred Rocks and half Rhode Island Reds. They sell their eggs wholesale at the Derry Egg Auction and raise 3,000 chicks each year. (Right) Tractor made at home by a farmer and his sons at a total cost of \$145. They expect this tractor to give service in their fields and orchards for many years.



A former 4-H club boy standing in the doorway of a greenhouse built as a 4-H club project last spring. Three hundred dozen tomato plants, some pepper plants, and cabbage plants were sold from the greenhouse.





My Point of View

A Chance for Service

Hundreds of times each year we are called upon to render service to boys and girls in our 4-H clubs by helping them to decide what project best fits their needs.

Our older 4-H boys and girls, those from 15 to 21 years, and even older, have loads of problems to solve, and often we are called into their confidence in solving them.

Early this spring, as I was passing through a town in the northern part of the county, I noticed a boy standing on a bridge beside the road. I thought nothing of this at the time, but some 2 or 3 hours later, upon my return trip, I met the boy in the same place. I stopped to talk to this young fellow, and in a short time I discovered that he had dropped out of school. He felt like an outcast at school and at home. After having a long and confidential talk with him, he agreed to return to school and promised to write to me. About 2 weeks later I received a nice letter from him, and he was back in school. He had made some necessary adjustments at home and was seeing things in a new light.

Local 4-H leaders who give many days of time to help their members probably show the greatest spirit of service of any group of people who are helping the farm youth of America today.

I feel that the greatest satisfaction that comes to one as a result of these many opportunities for service is the happier rural life that one can see as a result of it.

(By Kenneth E. Gibbs, Hillsborough County club agent, Milford, N. H.)

* * *

A Good Year

I thought this would be an ideal year for 4-H clubs and set out to organize 10 clubs. When I was through there were 20 organized clubs in the county. The only handicap was the weather.

(Benjamin P. Gorder, county agricultural adjustment agent, Hettlinger, N. D.)

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Your Page

This page is established to give agricultural agents, home demonstration agents, club agents, and other extension workers a place in the REVIEW where they may express their ideas. Keep items to less than 150 words if possible. We hope you'll make this your page.

The County Agent, of Course

When, in the course of human events, the corn-hog producers are offered an adjustment contract by the AAA, whose duty is it to carry the glad tidings to the producers?

Who rides forth knightly to hold converse at the town hall with prospective signers?

When aforesaid producers are lost in the mazes and intricacies of a 4-page contract, who is it that uses his few remaining shreds of intelligence in finding the right figure for the right place?

"Hope springs eternal", and spring-time is planting time the world over. Who then makes out the applications, mortgages—old and new, seed loans, notes, and waivers so that hopeful producers may procure seeds that the hungry multitudes may eat and be clothed?

When the heavens refuse to let down the refreshing rain, so that pastures are bare and cattle are lowing from hunger and thirst, who helps to alleviate the distress to animals and humans by purchase of surplus animals?

When word is sent out that producers may set up their own credit agency for long-term chattel loans, who is charged with responsibility of assembling men of vision and integrity to head such a project?

When Federal funds are made available to stamp out a virulent contagious disease in cattle, who again rides forth knightly to carry the message?

When haymows fail to receive their expected loads of fragrant hay and silos fall inward for lack of corn and the cattle are still hungry, where does the worried farmer turn for assistance in getting

money to buy fodder for his few remaining cattle?

When all other lending agencies have been tried in order to keep the subsistence farmer afloat, we still have the rehabilitation corporation with their far-flung activities and projects to fit into the scheme of rural living, and again we ask who is first in the county to be contacted to further this new venture in social planning?

(Robert Freeman, county agricultural agent, Ramsey County, Minn.)

* * *

Samplers with 4-H Motif

As the first English settlement in America was at Jamestown, in James City County, Va., the 4-H club members of that county are making samplers on colonial lines embodying the 4-H club emblems. The original of the sampler shown in the accompanying picture hangs in the office of the home demonstration agent located in the colonial court house in old Williamsburg. Note the use of the 4-H and 4-leaf clover motif.

(Mabel Massey, home demonstration agent, James City County, Va.)

* * *

Doing Versus Listening

During the year a good deal of stress has been placed on the fact that most people enjoy doing things themselves instead of listening to others. This idea was presented on every possible occasion in connection with our community meetings and 4-H meetings, and the idea is beginning to take hold in a larger way in connection with our farm bureau and home economics work. Leadership in this county has been slow in developing, but when once developed has been, for the most part, very satisfactory.

(W. P. Stall, county agent, Jackson County, Ind.)

Putting Erosion Water to Work

EROSION control and water-conservation programs are not new to Pima County, Ariz. From the very start, Mr. Brown, who has been county agent in Pima County since 1920, has recognized the importance of this type of extension work—the conservation of natural resources. One of his first steps in formulating a program for the county was to advocate and assist the ranchers in the utilization of flood water in the production of excellent forage crops. Later, steps were taken to establish the practice of constructing check dams in efforts to conserve and increase existing water supplies and to aid in the control of soil erosion.

By 1929 the demand for this type of work had become so persistent that it was deemed desirable to employ a competent engineer for the work. With the aid of the Tucson Chamber of Commerce and the Pima County Farm Bureau sufficient funds were obtained to employ, in August 1930, C. J. McCash, a graduate engineer, as full-time assistant to Mr. Brown. Mr. McCash was to devote his efforts to erosion and water conservation, working cooperatively with the county agent.

Important Work

This erosion and water-conservation work is highly important in this region where water supplies are limited and where the type of soil and other conditions are favorable to rapid erosion by flood water.

During 1934 a more intensive effort was made possible through the cooperation of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration's work projects and the funds provided by this organization and the Civil Works Administration. Stream bed improvement work in the Santa Cruz and the Rillito River valleys together with a drainage project was started under a Civil Work's appropriation of \$165,000. This project embraces some 43 square miles north and east of Tucson. The magnitude of the project offered a rare opportunity to study and observe the effectiveness of erosion-control methods.

The early attempts in erosion control were made in a half-hearted manner, as one rancher expressed it, "No; Brown, I have spent hundreds of dollars fighting a losing battle, and only 'God Almighty' can handle the situation now."

C. B. Brown and C. J. McCash, the extension agents in Pima County, Ariz., tell of the steps they have taken to control flood water for the benefit of ranchers in their county.

The damaging erosion had come upon them almost unsuspected, the flood water had followed a cow path, an old road, or had just started going some place. The small ditch formed by this water flow hardly attracted attention; it was not much in the road and the fields continued to produce. However, after a heavy rain some attempts were made to control the water, for it had started in earnest now. Some brush barricades were thrown across the gully, which made matters worse, because where the barricade held the water went around it, widening the channel to make way for more and more damaging water. Flood water was concentrating its efforts and Brawley Wash in the Alter Valley was on its way.

"It was at this stage", says Mr. Brown, "that the arch enemy of fertile range land—concentrated flood water—was given some man-made assistance. The increased use of the automobile made

necessary the construction of roads which would be passable in all kinds of weather. In 1920 the county started the construction of a long grade, straight across the valley with a 100-foot bridge in the very trough of this rich valley."

With this aid the mass of flood water which had heretofore been slowly spread over the entire valley floor was concentrated into the opening under the bridge. When it emerged its productive nature was changed to one of destruction as the water ate its way down the plain. Today it is well on its way to completion, a wash 30 miles or more in length, from 100 feet to a quarter of a mile in width, and from 10 to 40 feet in depth. It does not follow a straight line; it wandered and extended side washes in every direction, further robbing the plain of its range value.

If the washes and gullies had been the only damage it might not have been so bad. What it did was to remove the flood water that had for years sustained the grass which raised the cattle, which the ranchers sold for cash. It lowered the water levels, and springs dried up and wells ceased to supply much needed water for man and beast.

Here was an erosion problem big enough to challenge the best, a problem

(Continued on page 111)



Automobile frames used in the construction of a barricade to control erosion in the main channel of Brawley Wash. Note the steel cable which holds the frames together, the woven wire, and the silt deposit of 1 year, which replaces the eroded soil.

Leaders of Tomorrow

Fifth Pair of 4-H Club Fellowships Awarded



James W. Potts.



Ruth Lohmann.



Mildred Ives.



Edwin Matzen.

FOR the fifth year a young man and a young woman, former 4-H club members, have been awarded a \$1,000 fellowship to study for 9 months with the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington. These two young people, Ruth Lohmann, of Zumbrota, Minn., and James W. Potts, of Aspermont, Tex., have already shown their ability to apply themselves to their work and to work with other young people toward a common goal. In keeping with their policy "for youth through youth" the Payne fund, of New York City, is offering them an opportunity to know their Government better and to know many leaders in agriculture and Government, to better fit them for leadership.

Miss Lohmann spent her early years on a farm in Goodhue County, joining a 4-H club when she was 12 years old. She soon became one of the leading spirits in the club and did very fine work in it. She also organized several other clubs, keeping the younger members interested and active. She worked her way through college with her 4-H project work and vacation work, receiving a degree in home economics from the University of Minnesota in 1934. While at college she was president of the Gopher 4-H Club and organized the "Gopher 4-H Loan Fund." She is now teaching home economics at Elkton, Minn.

Mr. Potts, growing up on a farm in Lubbock County, Tex., spent 11 years as

an active 4-H club member, achieving success in his own projects and in maintaining the interest and cooperation of other club members. He served as president and secretary of his own club and later became the local leader. He graduated from the Texas Technological College, majoring in agronomy in 1933, and is now county agent in Stonewall County, Tex.

Having just completed their 9 months of study, Mildred Ives, of North Carolina, and Edwin Matzen, of Iowa, are going on in their chosen work. Miss Ives plans to be a home demonstration agent in her native State of North Carolina, while Mr. Matzen goes on to Cornell University to spend next year studying with Dr. G. F. Warren in agricultural economics.

Besides visiting Congress and learning something of legislative methods, these young people have visited the various departments of the Government, spending some time learning of the research problems under way and how they are handled. They made a special report on the civil service, which required their spending several weeks conferring and working with the employees of the Civil Service Commission.

Miss Ives has prepared a thesis on a problem in home management for 4-H club girls and Mr. Matzen on marketing problems and planned production studies for 4-H clubs. They are serious-minded

young people who have had a wonderful time in Washington but are thinking more of what they can take away which will mean the most to others. They think the best thing they have learned is where to get information and how to get it in the Government.

The young people who in the 3 preceding years held these fellowships are all giving a good account of themselves. Mary Todd, of Georgia, and Andy Colebank, of Tennessee, were the first. Miss Todd during the past 6 months has been helping to get home demonstration work under way in Puerto Rico and has done an excellent job teaching the new native agents canning and extension methods. She was on leave of absence from her regular job as home demonstration agent in Carroll County, Ga. Mr. Colebank is working with the dairy section of the A. A. A., and as a champion dairy club member in his 4-H club days he has the right background.

Margaret Latimer, of South Dakota, one of the second-year scholars, is now 4-H club agent at large in New York, while George Harris, of Kentucky, is now State extension dairy specialist in Kentucky.

Esther Friesth, of Iowa, is now Mrs. Wayne Intermill, living in Wisconsin, and still interested and active in club work. Barnard Joy, who was county club agent in Ulster County, N. Y., before taking the fellowship, returned to his work there with renewed belief in his work and determination to be of service to the young people in his county.

Beauty Along the Road

In 16 counties in southwest Arkansas the home demonstration agents are making an intensive drive to improve the home grounds and beautify the highways.

During the months of January, February, and March, 204 home-demonstration clubs had programs on home-grounds work, and 210 clubs selected home-grounds leaders. Thirteen of the counties have selected county home-grounds leaders, 16 counties held one or more county-wide meetings for leaders, and 32 communities enrolled in the 5-year landscape demonstration. County home-demonstration councils in the 16 counties are sponsoring the work of beautifying highways running through the counties. Thirteen roadside rests are being developed.

More Recreation Needed

Plea of Older 4-H Club Girls

OLDER 4-H girls are especially interested in social and recreational activities, replied club leaders in 26 States to a questionnaire sent out by a subcommittee on work with the older 4-H club girls, 16 to 21 years of age, for the extension section, American Home Economics Association.

Fifteen States believed that the project work interested the older girls most, and eight States listed this as having the only appeal. Other activities found interesting to 4-H club girls given in the order of the number of States mentioning them are personal improvement and social customs, community activities, personal development, discussions, nature lore, money making, vocations, and family relationships.

Among the 39 States answering the questionnaire, 26 organized joint clubs for older boys and girls while 13 organized them separately. The relationship between the difficulties listed and the place of holding meetings is interesting. Where most of the meetings were held in school time, the chief troubles noted were lack of time for programs and inability to keep older members. Where meetings were held in school, it seemed almost impossible to divide the groups according to ages. It naturally follows that this older group drops out.

Lack of Volunteer Leadership

Contrary to the opinion that each community has some leadership, the greatest difficulty listed was lack of volunteer leadership. Other difficulties mentioned were lack of program material, time, and personnel of extension agents sufficient for organization and supervision.

The program offered to these girls now devotes more time to homemaking projects than to any other activity, though the time spent on social and recreational activities is not far behind. With only three exceptions, the programs in each of the States represented were made by the members with the help of the leaders.

After studying the information assembled from the survey, the committee suggested that in order to reach more of the older girls, they should be organized with the boys, separately from the

younger members and on a community basis when possible. The meetings should be held in home or community buildings where adequate time and facilities are possible.

The committee suggested further that opportunity should be given the members to develop an organization of their own which is not adult-dominated but which allows for mutual sharing of experiences, though adult guidance and sponsorship will always be needed. The natural and predominant interests of this age group should be recognized in planning programs. These interests can be used as an entering wedge in starting a club rather than the subject matter which will find its way as the individual needs of the members are discovered.

The committee working under the chairmanship of Hallie L. Hughes, State girls' club agent in Virginia, included Gertrude Warren, of the United States Department of Agriculture; Elizabeth Salter, Wisconsin; Gladys Bradley, Colorado; Elsie Trabue, Connecticut; and Mrs. Harriet Johnson, South Carolina.

ARADIO contest sponsored by Epsilon Sigma Phi, an organization of extension workers, was won by County Agent J. L. MacDermid of Orleans County, Vt., with a paper entitled "Potato Spraying." Nineteen papers were presented during the year's contest over various stations serving the Vermont area. The judges were Messrs. Markham and Cragin of Station WGY. In recognition of the winning, the Epsilon Sigma Phi key was awarded Mr. MacDermid. A similar contest will be staged during 1935.

Community Roadside Market

The roadside market of the El Paso County, Tex., home demonstration clubs is of locally made adobe brick with the woodwork painted Mexican blue for good luck. This market did almost \$200 worth of business the first month it was opened. Two managers do all the work of selling the products, keeping books, furnishing supplies such as paper bags, string, wax paper, also the fuel and lights, and keep the market building in a clean and orderly condition. Each producer delivers her products to the market and pays a 20 percent commission for the services of the managers. Twenty-eight women sold through this market in one month recently.



Opening the ninth annual 4-H Club Camp held on the Department of Agriculture grounds in Washington, D. C., June 13-19, with 157 delegates from 40 States participating.

Fruit Committee Helps Agent

Put Across County Extension Program

HOW to make the county extension service of greatest value to the farmers of the county is a problem constantly in the mind of the agent. County Agent M. G. Lewis, in a fruit-growing area, has a committee of fruit growers working with him, who have increased the effectiveness of his work.

The work of the Roanoke (Va.) fruit growers' committee has been of outstanding importance, since this group was organized, in planning and conducting educational programs for fruit growers.

The committee was organized in January 1933. A year later several growers from the adjoining county of Botetourt were added, thus including two counties. The fruit-producing area of Botetourt County is closely associated in all respects with that of Roanoke County; thus the joint committee works quite satisfactorily.

The members of the committee are appointed by the county agent, with the assistance and advice of a few of the more prominent fruit growers of the section. The membership has been kept small, not to exceed 15, in order that round-table discussions may be carried on freely and participated in by all members of the group. This feature is very important in holding the interest and full cooperation of all members of the committee. Meetings, which are held monthly, are started on time and closed promptly 2 hours later. As a rule, dis-

cussions require the full time allowed, and individuals remain for a considerable length of time after the formal adjournment for discussion of various fruit-growing problems. Most of the time at the meeting is devoted to discussing problems of timely importance with the State horticultural specialist. Other members of the extension and agricultural college staff attend meetings which are devoted largely to some particular topic in their respective fields.

Special meetings open to all fruit growers are planned and arranged when needed. Several annual events open to all fruit growers have also been arranged by the committee, most important of which is the annual tour to orchards in which result demonstrations are conducted.

Method-demonstration meetings are planned and arranged by the committee in grading and packing, pruning, and rodent control. Result demonstrations in the past have included use of various spray materials, fertilizers, and pollination practices.

Membership on the committee has changed very little. The growers who constitute the committee value their membership highly and attend regularly. The group discussions at committee meetings have included all phases of fruit growing and related topics. The committee has cooperated closely with both State and Federal extension projects along all lines.

The technic of adult education is so different from that used in the college classroom that the extension worker is able to use but little of the information he obtains in college. If extension workers are to be thoroughly trained in the various methods of conveying information to rural people, it seems desirable that they receive training in extension methods of teaching. This might be supplied either in a regular college course or in a special short course conducted by experienced workers before the new agents take up their duties.

Unless research knowledge is interesting and effectively conveyed to the rural field in such a form that farmers or their wives will act upon it, research in agriculture and home economics is not being used to the best advantage. It follows then, that the chief objectives of extension work are: First, to determine the problems that need solution; and, second, to demonstrate how information can be effectively applied in solving these problems.

Extension Teaching Different

Extension teaching differs from the classroom method in that the agent has no control or authority over his students other than as he inspires their confidence in him and builds up interest in the information he attempts to convey. Extension work emphasizes the problem method of instruction and deals directly with problems that individuals face on the farms and in the homes. This work offers the proper setting for ideal teaching situations, but these situations cannot be utilized to the best advantage by agents who are untrained or inexperienced in various methods of extension teaching.

A few institutions in recent years have offered special graduate training courses for extension workers. It would be desirable to have such courses offered by a sufficient number of colleges and universities so that they would be readily available to all workers. In recent years opportunity has been given extension workers in some States to take temporary leave for professional improvement, on full pay or part pay. A more general adoption of this plan and the encouragement of workers to take advantage of it would be helpful. Thorough training during undergraduate days is desirable, but a few months of special study after several years on the job will open new horizons, develop new enthusiasms, and greatly increase the effectiveness of extension workers.

Eyes to the Future

(Continued from page 97)

lege students include as many of these subjects in their courses of study as they need to most thoroughly fit them for extension work. No regular courses are outlined by the colleges to train future extension workers for their specific jobs. In many cases the curricula are so crowded with technical subjects that, even though the student desires to do so, he cannot take as many of the so-called "professional subjects" as he would like.

What College Course Should Do

A college course for an extension worker should include enough economics

to give the individual a thorough training in fundamentals and an understanding that will enable him to grasp and understand current economic problems. Training in rural sociology should be comprehensive enough to enable him to understand the problems of rural life and organization. It should give him an insight into the problems encountered in working with groups of people, in perfecting organizations, and in securing their cooperation and action in solving economic and social problems requiring group effort.

The more comprehensive the prospective agent's training in public speaking and agricultural journalism and similar subjects, the better will he be able to use these methods of teaching.

Girls Like to Do Housework

According to Survey in Three States

IN ORDER to obtain first-hand information regarding the situations, problems, and interests of a representative number of rural girls of 4-H club age (10 to 20 years), preliminary to making suggestions for a home-management program for this age group, data were procured by questionnaires from 163 such girls in the States of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina.

Some of the most interesting data collected were those regarding the girls' activities in the home. The girls were asked to check whether they performed a list of 25 home duties regularly or occasionally and whether they liked or disliked them. It was surprising to find that more than 90 percent of the girls wash dishes, set the table, pick up and put away clothes, make beds, dust, and sew. Between 70 and 90 percent help prepare breakfast, prepare supper, care for their own rooms, care for the whole house, help plan meals, help with the laundry, and buy their own clothes.

More older girls prepare meals, plan meals, mend, help with the laundry, buy clothing and household supplies, and keep household accounts than do younger girls. This indicates that the younger girls do more of the routine tasks about the house,

while the older girls do those involving management and responsibility.

Contrary to popular belief, this study indicates that girls dislike very few household duties.

The only duties that were disliked more than liked by the younger girls were washing dishes, picking up and putting away clothing, making beds, and dusting. They like to prepare meals, set the table, care for their own rooms, care for the house, plan meals, care for younger children, work in the garden, care for poultry, sew, buy their own clothes and household supplies, and keep accounts.

A greater percentage of girls of the older group dislike rather than like to wash dishes, make beds, dust, and milk. They like duties such as planning and preparing meals, buying clothing and household supplies, and keeping accounts.

The study indicates that girls dislike routine tasks but like household duties involving responsibility. The girls in each group like more than they dislike 84 percent of the duties listed.—By *Mildred Ives, holder of the 4-H club Payne fellowship during the past year. The questionnaire described above was a part of her study of the home-management project for the 4-H club girl.*

Putting Erosion Water to Work

(Continued from page 107)

which with each rain continued to grow in magnitude and devastation.

"Methods of erosion control in Pima County are in the experimental or we might say 'testing' stage. The factors entering the problem of conservation of soil and water resources are so varied that skill, experience, and above all, common sense are necessary in making permanent progress. In the earlier days, overgrazing was about the only factor which contributed to the concentration of flood water."

"However", continues County Agent Brown, "modern civilization has added damaging elements, the highway and railway grades. Flood water cannot flow over these obstructions and must, therefore, pass through the openings left in the grade, too frequently, very inadequate. It is from openings like these that the water starts on its wild flight."

Erosion in Pima County has been attacked with the fundamental principles of erosion control, the spreading of flood water over wide areas away from centralized channels where it rapidly gains in volume and destructive power. When nature's constructive protection is removed by some artificial concentrating barricade the water "eats into the vitals of the range country like a cancer", to put it in Mr. Brown's words. The innocent suffer with the guilty and the best of range management is of little avail once the water is on its way.

"Vegetable covering, which can be converted into beef, is the cheapest and most efficient measure to be used in erosion control", recommends the extension agent of Pima County. "Range management which carries out definite plans in providing such covering will aid in retaining land that has not yet been damaged. However, this must be supplemented by artificial measures where the water has gained the upper hand."

In those sections of the Alter Valley where level range areas have not been greatly affected, diversion ditches with tributary branches and low rush or woven-wire barricades have proved effective checks. "When this practice is followed the moisture goes into the soil and aids in producing excellent forage as well as aiding in the prevention of erosion at that point", says Mr. Brown. "In Pima County there are numerous valleys where the slow-moving flood water from the surrounding mountains produces exceptionally fine stands of native and introduced forage crops. They will continue to support local agriculture if flood water is controlled, but once it is out of control the erosion measures necessary are usually beyond the financial limits of the individual rancher."

"While these artificial methods have proved somewhat successful", continues Mr. Brown, "it is deemed far more advisable and economical to stop erosion before it starts with definite plans in range management."

Even small check dams have more than aided in the control of erosion; it has replenished the supply of water available from springs and wells. The conservation of these water supplies is just as important as the conservation of soil resources, and the same cure is effective in both cases.

"Springs and wells formed by natural seepage and drainage usually dry up during a prolonged dry spell, unless controlling check dams are constructed above the natural area supplying the spring or well", Mr. Brown says in telling of his work. "Deep wells offer in most cases a solution to the problem, but even here the water situation is improved by the use of properly located check dams."

During the past year this conservation work has made great strides toward a goal of very definite nature. Check dams have been constructed, water reservoirs have been established, barricades have been erected, and a great deal of preliminary work has been accomplished toward further control measures in Pima County; every effort is being made to return the natural resources where they have been damaged and in other places to prevent the erosion of those areas which have not yet been affected. Not only have these measures aided in the control of erosion and the replenishing of water supplies, but they have encouraged the ranchers, who had faced a seemingly impossible task, to try again.



This Changing World

Sees 4-H Clubs Meet Modern Problems

Nothing is Permanent

It is our observation that agricultural production, marketing, farm management, home management, motives of men and women, rural social life, and everything else are constantly changing. Nothing is permanent, and we may expect human affairs to continue in their adjustments. Therefore, we must attune the 4-H club program to meet those changes as they come along so that it, in turn, will be an effective factor in helping rural young people to meet changing situations successfully.—Allen L. Baker, Pa.

More Time Available

The adjustment program has taken thousands of women and girls out of the cotton and tobacco fields, giving them more time to devote to home improvement and home beautification. This is an adjustment in the home which will last, offering great opportunity to the extension service, and 4-H club programs are being formulated accordingly.—L. R. Harrill, N. C.

A Scientific Attitude

In the development of plans for our 4-H program we have gone on the philosophy that whatever we did should be to encourage in the boys and girls an appreciation of scientific knowledge and a development of a scientific attitude of mind so that they would be able to adjust themselves in a national way to changing conditions. We have never felt

that we should inject into the program very much of the short-time emergency element but that the program should be planned to give the boy and girl a broader understanding and a greater interest in the activities of the farm, the home, and the community.—W. H. Palmer, Ohio.

Community Minded

Rural people are becoming community conscious and are asking for more community recognition, protection, and beautification. They are buying and selling by communities and demanding training through their local leadership. In 4-H club work, to develop more and better leaders in the local group should be our goal.—L. I. Frisbie, Nebr.

A Long-time Program

In Michigan we have not undergone any great revolution in practices relating to agriculture and homemaking. We are going along as we always have, trying to work with our cooperators in the counties and communities in building for a better and more wholesome rural life by improving, through the 4-H club program, the farm and home practices.—A. G. Kettunen, Mich.

Group Achievement

Less emphasis on individual achievement and more on group achievement will make the 4-H club program more suitable to changing conditions.—Harriet F. Johnson, S. C.

Boys Know Their Cotton

(Continued from page 103)

to their needs, to plant from an acre up to several acres.

The agreement is that each boy is to pick his cotton carefully. Then, on an agreed day or half day in each community, when the chosen gin has been cleaned so that their seed will remain pure, the boys will all gin their cotton together.

They will take their bales home and hold them until an assembling day is set,

about the end of the picking season. All the 4-H Acala 8 cotton then will be assembled at Mangum and sold in lots or lists, according to its grade.

"Of course, we've got to grow the cotton yet", said County Agent Beck, planning ahead to this sale day. But they hope to make a community celebration of it, with the champion demonstration team repeating their grading and stapling demonstration, the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association and other buying agencies taking part.

Cotton grading and stapling demonstration teams also were trained to take part in the contests at the annual Oklahoma 4-H club round-up, with the winning team in the Cotton Growers' contest ineligible to compete. Marketing short course work for the 4-H club members is thus being introduced at the round-up.

Through the Flood to the Club Round-Up

When the opening day for the Kansas Annual 4-H Club Round-Up rolled around the floods were upon Kansas. At 11 o'clock one of the principal roads coming into Manhattan was closed because of high water. At 4:30 another road became impassable, at 6:30 another one.

Just before the last main highway was closed a group of club members from southwest Kansas walked across the bridge carrying their bedding and baggage, having parked their cars on high land the other side of the river. Some club members were stranded at Junction City, and an airplane brought them across the water to Manhattan.

Afoot, through the air, and by boat the club members arrived until 1,050 were there, which was only about 300 less than expected. Many boys and girls drove 600 or 700 miles to get there when ordinarily they would have driven 300 or 400 miles. Several groups did not get there until the third day, but they did get there, and reported one of the best round-ups ever held.

Uncle Eddie, Aged 75, A Veteran Club Leader



Now 75 years old, Uncle Eddie Jordan is still a successful 4-H club leader. He has spent most of his life in Graves County, Ky., and has always been interested in rural boys and girls. For

the last 10 years he has led an active boys' club, with from 12 to 20 boys enrolled. This year there are 17 members. The boys have entered their dairy calves in the Purchase Dairy Show for the past 6 years and won their share of the premium money, and have also furnished members for the county farm-practice and livestock-judging teams competing each year at the State fair at Louisville and at junior week at Lexington.

Secretary Wallace to 4-H Club Members

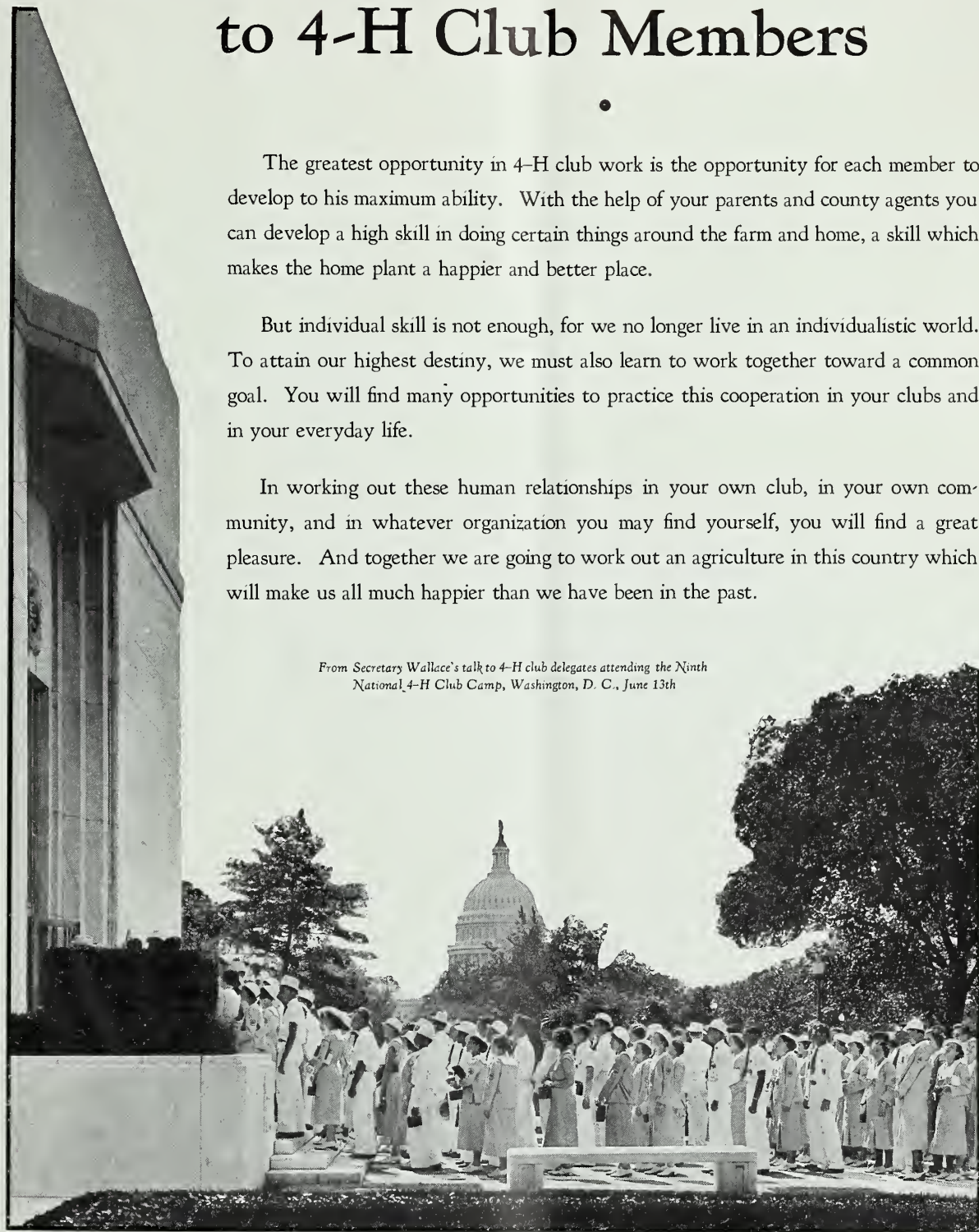
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The greatest opportunity in 4-H club work is the opportunity for each member to develop to his maximum ability. With the help of your parents and county agents you can develop a high skill in doing certain things around the farm and home, a skill which makes the home plant a happier and better place.

But individual skill is not enough, for we no longer live in an individualistic world. To attain our highest destiny, we must also learn to work together toward a common goal. You will find many opportunities to practice this cooperation in your clubs and in your everyday life.

In working out these human relationships in your own club, in your own community, and in whatever organization you may find yourself, you will find a great pleasure. And together we are going to work out an agriculture in this country which will make us all much happier than we have been in the past.

From Secretary Wallace's talk to 4-H club delegates attending the Ninth National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., June 13th





Let's make A Better Magazine . . .

The new special page upon which to express your point of view, the different style of headlines in this issue, and other minor changes are intended to make the REVIEW of more interest and value to you. Means are constantly being sought to improve it. Your ideas and suggestions, your comments, and your stories will help to make it a better house organ. Send them in.

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The how and why of successful projects / / /
Facts about national farm programs / / /
What other agents say / / /

Read The Review

The Trade Magazine for Extension Workers

The REVIEW serves as an exchange for ideas—reports successful methods and programs—interprets developments—records trends in extension work—lists sources of information and assistance—pictures the various phases of the extension program in which you have a part.

“MY POINT OF VIEW” means *Your View* . . . This new page, started in the July issue, provides a place for county agricultural, home demonstration, and club agents to express their ideas on any subject under the sun of interest to fellow workers. Contributions should not run longer than 150 words.

YOUR STORIES ARE NEEDED . . . The REVIEW is *your* magazine. It needs your stories, stories that tell concisely but clearly about successful activities, how the program was organized, the technic that “put it over”, and human interest sidelights connected with the work. Good pictures will strengthen your story and put life into it. Remember, what is commonplace to you may be valuable and interesting to another. Submit your story, or query the REVIEW about it, either direct or through your State extension office.

EXTENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.